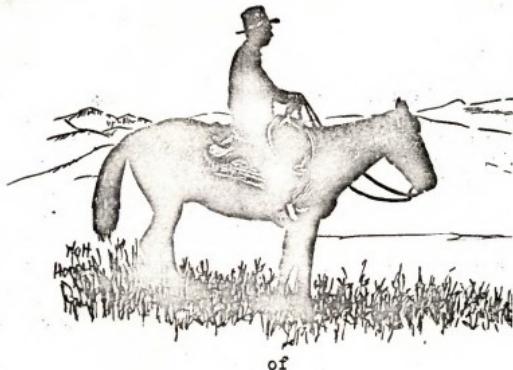


THE  
RANGE  
RIDER



THE  
GRAZING  
SERVICE

of

#### OFFICE VISITORS

Howard B. Blanchard, Union Pacific representative in Washington, and W. P. Rogers, manager of Sun Valley, Idaho, called at the office last week to discuss developments at Sun Valley on ski lifts and other improvements and land matters in general.

Fred Marshall, Secretary of the National Wool Growers, and Byron Wilson, Secretary of the Wyoming Wool Growers, called at the office last week to discuss general matters pertaining to the livestock industry and the Grazing Service.

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#### RECEPTION

Director and Mrs. Rutledge were guests of honor at a reception given by the Washington office at the Mayflower Hotel on Sunday, October 29, from 5 to 7. The employees were also given the opportunity to welcome Mrs. Kavanagh, Mrs. Kerr, Mrs. Molohon, Mrs. Caron and Miss Molohon to Washington.

An air of informality prevailed climaxed by the singing of such favorites as "Home on the Range", "Let the Rest of the World Go By", "Let Me Call You Sweetheart", and the Director's favorite, "Here We Have Idaho", to the excellent accompaniment of Helen Pollock.

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#### MARVIN KLEMME RETURNS

Mr. Klemme returned to Washington last week after his trip around the world and has been kept busy answering questions and discussing the outstanding points of interest of his trip.

A meeting of the Washington staff was held on October 30 and Mr. Klemme gave a very interesting talk concerning his trip with particular reference to the agricultural and economic conditions in the countries he visited. We are hoping that Mr. Klemme will write a report or book on his trip since he presents the material in such an interesting and entertaining manner.

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The readers of The Range Rider will be happy to learn that Hugh M. Bryan has been moved to his home at 1054 Third Avenue, Salt Lake City. Mr. Bryan's leg will have to remain in the cast for approximately 30 days. Drop him a line at his home.

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#### HOW ABOUT IT, UTAH?

Dan Bromley, who has recently transferred to Utah as an assistant safety instructor reports that Utah is beautiful but that he'll take Arizona.

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#### SAFETY RULES

The Director of Safety for the Continental Baking Company of New York City recommends the following-listed four rules for strict observance in the interest of a better safety record on the highways:

1. Maintain an area of safety around your own vehicle, front, rear, and both sides.
2. Forget about who has the legal right of way by doing the sensible thing and keep out of the way of the other fellow.
3. (a) Adjust driving speed to the conditions of the road.  
(b) Adjust driving speed to traffic conditions.  
(c) Adjust driving speed to existing visibility.
4. Drive your car on the theory that the pedestrians or other motorists are deaf, dumb, blind or partly blind, and know nothing about the common courtesies of safe driving.

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#### WILDLIFE RESTORATION PROGRAM ANNOUNCED IN IDAHO

Marking one of its first major steps, the Idaho Fish and Game Commission through Owen W. Morris, State Game Director, recently announced a comprehensive program of fish and game restoration within the State. Tentative plans call for: (1) Studies to determine why Rocky Mountain sheep are not increasing; (2) Research covering effects of beaver planting; (3) Fact-finding study to collect all available information on game life to be used as a

basis for future planning policy; (4) Sage grouse restoration study project; (5) Proposed restoration of Carey Lake section to its former position as a favorite duck shooting area in southern Idaho; (6) Boundary posting on all big game refuges and bird sanctuaries. The program, subject to approval of the State Fish and Game Commission, will be carried out under terms of the Pittman-Robinson Act.

--Daily News, Ogden, Utah.

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Even if you are on the right track, you will be run over if you sit there.

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The Budget Hearings have been postponed until November 7 and Mr. Falck and Mr. Richards will delay their inspection trips until the hearings have been completed.

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#### OPPORTUNITY KNOCKS

What sort of message did the boys who left our Grazing Service camps at the close of the thirteenth enrollment period carry back with them? What sort of message will the 18,000 enrollees who replaced them carry at the end of six months? For the most part the boys that have been assigned to you to assist on this big conservation job come with open minds and it is up to each one of the Grazing Service personnel to instill into them not only an ambition for self help and improvement but also to make of each one of these American citizens an enthusiastic salesman for the Grazing Service.

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#### NEW DISTRICT ADVISORS

We had planned to include in the November issue of The Grazing Bulletin a list of all the new advisory board members elected this fall. Delay in holding some of the elections and in effecting appointment of the advisory board members elected justified postponement of The Grazing Bulletin until December. At that time we hope to have a complete list of all the new advisory board members for all the grazing districts.

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We are receiving some very good suggestions for naming the various grazing districts. The tendency so far is to use local names that are pretty generally known throughout a much larger area. The interest in naming rather than numbering the districts is decidedly encouraging.

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FROM THE MONTANA STOCKGROWER

"Overgrazing increases feed costs of producing range calves by more than one-third when compared to production costs on adjacent range grazed more conservatively. This is the result from a range experiment at the U. S. Range Livestock Experiment Station near Miles City, conducted by the Forest Service under a cooperative agreement with the Bureau of Animal Industry and the Montana Agricultural Experiment Station.

"This experiment was started in 1933 on typical short-grass range pastures on which blue grama, bluestem wheat grass, nigger wool and buffalo grass predominated. The object was to find the best range utilization and management practices for such ranges. The experimental area was subdivided into three portions each grazed at a different degree or intensity of use—overgrazed 23.1, moderately grazed 30.5, and lightly grazed 38.8 acres per head, respectively, by three groups of 20 breeding cows and their calves. High grade Hereford cows of uniform age and breeding were selected for this test and grazed on the three adjacent sets of native range pastures. More supplemental feed in the form of hay was required for cows on the small pastures, otherwise the breeding, care, and other factors were the same for all lots."

"Despite the uniform trends of forage density under those three intensities of grazing, the penalty exacted by overgrazing has been consistently evident from the beginning in the form of lower calf crops and lighter weaning calves on overgrazed as compared to more conservatively grazed ranges. During the 5-year period of this experiment, the 20 cows in each lot produced 73, 84 and 80 weaning calves that weighed 19,710; 25,704 and 24,880 pounds on overgrazed, moderately grazed, and lightly grazed range, respectively. When prorated to all of the 20 cows of each lot, this amounts to more than 50 pounds of additional calf weight annually for each cow on the moderately and lightly grazed pastures over and above weights on the overgrazed pastures. The average calf crop, weaning weight, and the average production per cow (including dry cows), as well as the average feed cost per pound of weaning calf weight produced by each lot, are compared thus:

Lot No. 1 on overgrazed pastures (23.1 acres per cow).  
Calf crop average 73% (5 years).  
Calves weighed 270 pounds, feed cost 5.4 cents per pound.

Lot No. 2 on moderate grazed pastures (30.5 acres per cow).  
Calf crop average 84% (5 years).  
Calves weighed 306 lbs., feed cost 3.7 cents per pound.

Lot No. 3 on lightly grazed pastures. (38.3 acres per cow).  
Calf crop average 80% (5 years).  
Calves weighed 311 lbs., feed cost 4 cents per pound.  
(Calves weaned at 4 months during 2 drought years.)"

Attention is directed to the comparative feed costs shown. Because the cows on overgrazed ranges had to be fed greater amounts of hay, the cost of feed for each pound of weaning calf weight was increased to 5.4 cents per pound or more than one-third above that on either the moderately or lightly grazed lots. This is not all. The lighter calves from the overgrazed lot had a lower market value per pound. Furthermore, the cows of this lot were also thinner and sold for less when replacements were necessary. Thus the range operator who by heavy grazing reduces his calf production by 50 pounds or more per breeding cow, and at the same time is forced to feed more expensive hay to supplement cheap but inadequate range forage, places himself under nearly a hopeless handicap of increased feed cost and greater risks that tend to prevent profitable production.--Leon C. Hurtt.

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#### SCOTT'S SOAP HOLE BASIN

Near Camp G-75, Big Piney, Wyoming, there are about 13 acres of land full of so-called soap holes. These holes are really mud pots very similar to the famous mud pots of Yellowstone National Park.

These mud pots are beautiful to the tourist and offer much interest, but they are a serious hazard to the stockmen and cowboys. There is no way of checking how many head of livestock or even human beings lost their lives in these pots. Many skeletons of cows and horses can be seen in and near these holes. At times the pots crust over and look innocent enough but they would not hold even a dog.

During the spring and fall grazing seasons the stockmen in this part of the country had to keep a rider at the pots to keep stock and cowboys away from the danger zone.

A project was approved to fence the 13 acres of land and the fence was built under the supervision of Superintendent John Miles. Superintendent Miles had the posts cut and creosoted by his camp. A 4-wire fence was built with posts every rod. The wire was purchased from the 25 per cent fund.--Henry Prager

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#### FRANK'S FLIGHT

Regional Grazier Moore recently made reconnaissance flights over the western slope of Colorado and parts of Utah as the guest of officials of the Soil Conservation Service, who are attempting to determine the condition of the land as a basis for planning land use and water facility programs. Mr. Moore reports that having covered every foot of the territory on the ground, he could have dropped a rock on many a section corner.

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